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VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. NUMBER 33.

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Price of Box containing medicines to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25, sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. All letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

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A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
August 9, 1872.-1y.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. BUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

[L.S.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

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[8-21-3t.]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent, August 15th, 1872. The Coal business will be continued in the name of Jas. Cooper, by whom the books of the late firm will be settled.

J. M. COOPER,
SAML. MILLIKEN.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 20, 1872.-3t.

A GOLD WATCH,
(HUNTING-CASED AMERICAN,)

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REMEMBER, BOYS MAKE MEN.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With worn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding—
Smile upon him—mark me—when
He's grown he'll not forget it,
For, remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant, youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak,
Chide your boy in gentle accents—
Do not in your anger speak;
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seeds of tender mercy; then
Plants will grow and bear good fruitage
When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
Something said to him—a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy,
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrow and its joy;
Call our boys home by its brightness—
They avoid a gloomy den,
And seek for comfort elsewhere;
And remember, boys make men.

THE SECRET CLOSET.

In the year of 18—, John Smith (I use fictitious names) was indicted for the willful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of the most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property residing upon his own estate. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, late in a summer's day, requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some light refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered his room for that purpose, he was found in his room perfectly dead; and from the appearance of the body it was obvious that he had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence upon his person, and the countenance retained the same expression it had borne during life.

Days and weeks passed on, and little further was discovered. In the meantime rumor had not been idle. Suspicions were vague, indeed, and undefined, and were at first whispered, and afterward boldly expressed. The precise object of these suspicions was not clearly indicated; some implicated one person, some another; but they all pointed to Smith, the master of the house, as concerned in the death of the stranger; and, in fine, the magistrates were induced to commit Mr. Smith to jail to take his trial for the willful murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place was that which I have here narrated.—Such was the state of things upon the morning of the trial.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone.

It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions, or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose.

The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man servant. The man servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house, at that late hour. That person would state most positively that he could distinctly see a figure holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room, that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrate had committed Smith; and, singularly enough, since his committal the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered.

Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined, and in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The whole scene, as he had described it was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above mentioned, to assert, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thompson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light.

Now, in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance; his bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond.

He would state only one fact more, (said the learned counsel,) and having done his duty, it would be for the jury to do theirs. Within a few days there had been found in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular appearance; it was apparently not of English manufacture and was described by the medical men as being used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of the housekeeper was mentioned, a smile, as of scorn, passed over his lip; and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension; but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution; it amounted in substance to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned judge addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defense; and if the jury were of the opinion they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the judge the jury turned round for a moment and then intimated their acquiescence in his lordship's views of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He urged the judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield, though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the request.

The prisoner then addressed the jury and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted merely because the evidence was not conclusive, and pledged himself in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, to obtain their verdict upon much higher grounds—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime.

Of the stopper which had been found, he disowned all knowledge; declared most solemnly, that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked could the fact of its being found in his house only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there produced upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, and only one had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer—the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his housekeeper on the night in question.

He had been subject for many years of his life to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that occassion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of light; and after she had remained in his room for a few minutes finding himself better he had dismissed her, and retired again to bed from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant; he had therefore kept her out of the way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance. She might be about thirty-five or a little more, with regular though not agreeable features and an air perfectly free from embarrassment.

She repeated, almost in the prisoner's own words, the story he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that, after leaving him, she had retired to her own room and had been awakened by the man servant in the morning with an account of the traveler's death.

She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may as well state here that which, though not known to me till afterward, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene. The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstances mentioned by the witness who saw the light; that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door, had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he half-persuaded himself that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared.

His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject which as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had brought to light; and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so, also, and by that means unsuspectedly draw forth all she knew. After some unimportant questions, he asked her in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust:

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the center of the room? Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once, or twice, while it stood there? A pause; no answer.

I will call it to your recollection. After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open? He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it? It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time? Not above a minute.

The door when open, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not? It would.

I forgot whether you said the closet was on the right or left hand side of the window? The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening it? None.

Can you speak positively to the fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or seen Mr. Smith open it? I never opened it myself.

Did you never keep the keys? Never.

Who did? Mr. Smith always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes toward the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold, damp sweat stood upon his brow; his face had lost all its color; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind.

She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statement, that she had been led on, by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know.

During the interval (occasioned by her illness) as to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper hers in the witness box; the court in the interval had remained crowded with spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place lest, during his absence, it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness: I have a very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life depends upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?

I do.

To whom does it belong?

To Mr. Smith.

When did you see it last?

On the night of Mr. Thompson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him, upon a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having no cork in it; some other articles there were in it not material to my story. The tray was placed upon the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness, and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor as soon as the cross-examination had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this place of concealment.

The search was well rewarded: the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value to several thousand pounds; and to leave no doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder, producing such evidence as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal, but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was upon the testimony of that very witness convicted and executed.

A GOOD JOKE ON A METHODIST BISHOP.—In our exchanges we note a revival of an old "Joe Miller" that tells of a trombone-player returning late at night from supper, and very drunk, who mistook the bellowing of a bull for the notes of a rival performer, and, challenging his ambitious opponent, sounded his lowest note with such success that he was suddenly hoisted over a hedge, where he sat complaining of the brutal conduct of that other musician. The story reminds us of a little event that happened to the learned and pious Bishop McIlvaine in the commencement of the late war. The bishop visited one afternoon, the headquarters of General Schenck, then in command on the Potomac of a brigade composed of the First and Second Ohio and First New York. Of course the bishop was invited to favor the troops with divine service, and, consenting, in the evening the officers and men were gathered about headquarters, and after prayer the eloquent divine gave us a sermon. Now, Colonel M. McCook had as a war steed a strange animal that, owing to the weight of flesh he was forced to carry, was wont to relieve his feelings through the most pathetic moans and groans, and on this occasion had a very severe fit of depression upon him, and as the Bishop grew earnest the horse became loud. The reverend gentleman could not see the sufferer, and evidently thought the low tones of distress came from some sinner on the anxious seat. To this supposed poor fellow the Bishop directed his appeal, and it would have been exceedingly touching but for the fact that all headquarters took in the situation, and the strain upon the countenance was intense. Gen. Schenck's eyes disappeared entirely, while his firm set mouth looked more like cast iron than ever. The other officers buried their faces in their handkerchiefs and shook as if suffering from the ague. There never was so much feeling at a like assembly of good people. At last the thing got too trying, and, a hint being given an orderly, the distressed beast was led away. At the quiet repast that followed, the good Bishop remarked that he supposed many of the soldiers belonged to the Methodist church, where such manifestations of repentance were common. We came near an explosion then, but restrained ourselves; and to this day the dear old Bishop is under the impression that one soul at least was in a bad way that night. —Wash. Capital.

A RICH JOKE.—An incident occurred on the Shore Line road, awhile ago, which is worth relating. A young man who has filled a responsible office in this city, and who is noted for the promptness and decision with which he always acts in cases of emergency, took the eastern-bound train, with his wife, for Boston. The two were then "freshly" married—in fact, were on their bridal tour—and both had about them that indescribable air which newly-married people somehow always contrive to put out in the presence of strangers. Of course they were the observed of all observers, and this fact alone adds to the point of our story. When the train arrived at Guilford several passengers alighted.—In the seat directly opposite our married folks were a lady and her little boy, 5 or 6 years old. As the cars stopped the lady peered out of the window, rose hastily, seized him by the hand, and walked hurriedly with him to the rear of the car. The two had scarcely passed out of sight before our unsophisticated young married friend noticed that the boy's hat, a tin whistle, whip, and other toys, were lying on the seat which had just been vacated. As his eyes lit on there the train started, and hastily concluding that the lady in her hurry to get off at the station had unwittingly left them, our friend rushed across the aisle, and hastily gathering up the hat and toys, slung them out of the window. This was witnessed by all in the car, and the self-satisfied air with which our prompt friend resumed his seat was wonderful. It was as if he had said: "See with what decision I act in cases of emergency. But for my promptness the boy would have lost his hat, his whip, and his little tin whistle. He will get them now, for they are out on the platform." But a change came over the spirit of his dreams, as the lady, a moment or two later, came up the aisle leading her boy by the hand. She had been—well, she did not stop at Guilford. The laugh that was heard in that car when the lady returned made our young friend sick. He apologized to the lady, explained how he came to throw them out of the window, gave her money to buy more, and slumped down into his seat next his wife in a frame of mind anything but happy. Poor fellow; he meant to do a kindness, but he rather overshot the mark that time. — *Elm City Press.*

HOW WILSON WENT FOR THE IRISHMAN.

A shoemaker lived at Natick town,
A shoemaker rather stylish, man;
He changed his name and he laid his last down,
And whew! how he hated an Irishman.

CHORUS—
Oh! the Native American lantern man,
The big Bohoo of the Know Nothing Klan;
The temperance-prating, Irish-berating,
Foreigner-hating Ku-Klux man.

Says Henry, says he, I'm Jerry no more,
I'll go into the church and be quirish man,
I want to be rich, and don't like to be poor,
And I'll make it all off the Irishman.

CHORUS—Oh! the Native American lantern man, &c.

And the Pope and whiskey, quoth Henry, too,
Will make a Christian a swinish man;
And I'll go for them with a hallobulloo,
And pack it all on the Irishman.

CHORUS—Oh! the Native American lantern man, &c.

So Henry he went to the Know-Nothings then,
And took the oath of that Ku-Klux Klan;
That horrible oath of the horrible den,
Against equal rights and the Irishman.

CHORUS—Oh! the Native American lantern man, &c.

And Henry has prospered and grown quite tall,
He rides in his coach very stylish, man;
He has gathered his honors and made them all
On the European and Irishman.

CHORUS—
Oh! the Native American lantern man,
The big Bohoo of the Know-Nothing Klan;
The Temperance-prating, Irish-berating,
Foreigner-hating Ku-Klux man.

Reminiscences of U. S. G.

The Cowhiding of Zach Chandler—Incidents of the Visit to Detroit with President Johnson.

[Grand Rapids (Mich.) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Chandler was whipped by Ulysses S. Grant while the latter was stationed at Detroit, subsequent to the Mexican war. Although a blusterer and of an arrogant nature, Chandler is, for his heft and height, the most noted physical coward in Michigan. He kept a dry goods store in the times referred to, and young Grant—who was tabooed in the aristocratic military circles of Detroit for habitual drunkenness, and who spent his time between associating with a ferry boat captain and sponging round a small social club for treats—fell into a hole in the brick pavement opposite Chandler's store. The hole was conspicuous; but the future President was then deep in meditations over the lost house of Bourbon, and he fell in, and came out swearing. He had Chandler hauled up before a Justice for leaving the hole open, and Chandler attempted to give him some impudence in the court-room. Grant walked up to him as the Court adjourned, with the malicious spirit which results from stopping stimulation too suddenly, and gave him the benefit of a slap across the chops and a twist of the ear.

"And it's the general opinion," said a leading merchant of whom I made inquiry, "that Grant never did a decent thing in Detroit except just that."

MULEBACK GRANT.

Once, on a wager, he rode through the main street with his head to a mule's tail. He and one other chap in the army, contemporary with him, were the only two castaways in the aristocratic circle of military life in Detroit, where such men as Longstreet, General King, and Joe Johnston got their wives. His reappearance in that place in 1866 was not calculated to improve the opinion traditionally entertained of him.

THE LONG DRUNK.

Leaving Washington City with Andrew Johnson, W. H. Seward, Surgeon General Barnes, and the rest, the General of the Army returned to his original habits, and the Buffalo City Committee found him at Niagara Falls in a nervous and "rocky" condition. Next day the party took the train for Buffalo, and when it arrived at Tonawanda Grant said to Joseph Warren, one of the masters of ceremonies:

"By G—d! I must have a drink!"

They obtained from Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo, some excellent brandy, and in the presence of witnesses with whom I have talked within one week, Grant poured out half a pint and drank it down. That appeared to revive him, and nothing else was noticed until the procession began to move up the main street of Buffalo in carriages, when Grant's associates noticed that he was in the condition of "Jim," in the story of "Miggles"—that is, drooping and settling into his boots. He intimated that he could not keep up any appearance of consecutiveness or appositeness, if the show should be prolonged, and, at the earliest opportunity, they snaked him off to the house of Mayor Fargo, and put him to bed under the roof of that refined hospitality. Here the doctor was called, and the future President's whole civil service was purged. We came very near losing a "Safe President" at that juncture.

Resting at Fargo's house, the time arrived when Grant was to resume his triumphal ride, and lie over at the City of Cleveland. He seemed to be in good shape now after such profligate medication, but abused nature was still craving for stimulation, and, amongst the mail bags of the Lake Shore Road, the Macedonian hero reposed as obscurely as if he were some franked wearing apparel of a member of Congress. At Cleveland the African race were out to see the man who "conquered freedom" for them; the President of the United States was being snubbed and hooted by the inhospitable partizanship which wanted to look upon the lineaments of a hero who could kill; all this time a carriage had been driven up in a stealthy way to the back side of the train and into it was lifted a dull, besotted face and legs which would not support anything. This carriage was driven to

THE DETROIT STEAMBOAT,

and there the conquerer of Lee was laid away in silence and darkness, while the President was being hooted before the Kennard Hotel. To hide the hero's blushes as he should re-enter Detroit after his long absence, Mr. Rice, of the steamboat and railway company, telegraphed to his household:

"Distinguished visitors coming on with me to breakfast."

And there entered Detroit, in the early morning, as morally, physically and socially mean as when he left it nearly eighteen years before, the Lieutenant who had pulled the ears of Zach Chandler. The breakfast table was a scene of earnest and anxious hospitality endeavoring to arouse the blunted intellects of such guests; and it is to this day the talk of the social circles of Detroit. If this were to be the epic story of this celebrated spree, I might continue to narrate how one of Grant's companions, one of the highest officers of the army, saw the headless effigies of seraphim and terrapin while in Chicago, and the hotel entertained unaware a multitude of able bodied "jimjams." In the history of the United States no such caravan of official drunkenness has moved over our land; and the Silenus of the town was the man who, with habits little changed—only more watched—is to be again palmed upon a Christain nation as a "Safe President." Had the Grant newspapers shown no anxiety to open this phase of morals in candidates, we should not have accommodated them upon the same head. If they want the sty thrown open and the pig further produced, only whistle!

MOTTOES FOR THE GRANTITES.—We commend the following statement of political facts to the attention of the republican party for use during the present campaign:

It was William Lloyd Garrison who declared the constitution a "covenant with hell."

It was General Grant who threatened to take his regiment over to the rebels if slavery was interfered with.

It was John A. J. Cresswell who urged Maryland to secede from the Union in 1861.

It was John A. Logan who recruited fifty one men in Illinois for Beauregard's army.

It was Judge Settle, president of the Grant convention, who was kicked out of the rebel army for robbing sick soldiers of hospital stores.

It was the President's father who got a permit from his son to steal cotton during the war.

It was Senator Morton who spoke of Germans as "the Dutchmen who are only fit to eat cabbage and drink beer."

It was Henry Wilson who took a solemn oath never to vote for a Catholic or a foreigner.

It was Governor Noyes, of Ohio, who said "that the republican party can get along without the whiskey drinking Irish."

It was Mrs. General Grant who received a $25,000 check for "the government's" share in Black Friday.

It was Oglesby, of Illinois, who declared that "he hoped for a law to sweep the Dutch and Irish out of America."

It was Henry Ward Beecher who stated that "Grant knew more about horses than statesmanship."

It was Wendell Phillips who wrote from Galena that "Grant is owing several old whiskey bills here."

It was Ben. Butler who said a year ago "Grant hasn't the soul of a dog."

It was Zach Chandler who stated to Chas. A. Dana that "we never had such an ignoramus in the White House."

It was Robeson who paid a claim of $75,000 over a law made on purpose to prevent it.

It was Bullock, a Grant governor, who stole millions of dollars.

SYNOPSIS OF NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The following synopsis of the Naturalization Laws will be found of interest to those who are about to take out naturalization papers in view of the coming elections:

Aliens who arrived in the United States before they were eighteen years of age, and who have continued to reside here, are not required to take out any "first papers," or certificate of declaration, but may receive their "full papers" after having resided five years in the United States and become twenty-one years of age.

Soldiers who have enlisted in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and been honorably discharged, do not require any certificate of declaration; all other persons must procure a certificate of declaration at least two years prior to getting their full papers or certificate of naturalization, and no length of time or residence will obviate the necessity of procuring the first papers.

First papers may be obtained at any time by an alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and no testimony other than that of the applicant is required.

To obtain full papers the applicant must have resided at least two years in the United States after receiving his first papers, and the whole term of his residence in the United States must have been not less than five years, and one in the State where the final application is made.

Upon making application for full papers, the applicant must bring into court his first papers and have with him a witness who has been acquainted with him for five years, who can testify to his good character, and that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

If first papers have been lost, copies may be obtained by writing to the Clerk of the Court from which they were issued.

When a father receives his full papers, his children who are under the age of twenty-one years, and whose residence is then in the United States, are considered citizens.

IRISHMEN, READ!—The Dublin *Irishman*, one of the leading newspapers of Ireland, hails the nomination of Horace Greeley in the following words:

"The selection does great credit to the party which has preferred him to Grant and will be found generally acceptable, we hope, by the whole class of our countrymen who have left the Emerald Isle and sought refuge in the free United States. Horace Greeley deserves well of Ireland. He stood by her cause, the cause of justice, in the darkest hour, when an artificial famine ravaged the land and freedom was driven from our shores. From that chivalrous fidelity we have never found him to swerve.

"Conscious of the wrongs of our country he desired their redress, knowing the infinite good of freedom, its spirit of beneficence influenced his own; with sympathies not limited by boundaries of states he earnestly sought to extend to other lands and other people the advantage of that liberty in which his own rejoiced. We regard him as the type of a true American. As a liberal republican he is modeled after the old style; of Washington's council he would have been had he lived in those glorious and single hearted times. By his upright and manly conduct he revives in the present the best memories of the past. Opposition he will undoubtedly have to encounter, but we trust never from an Irish source."

THE end of all arguments—you're another.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, September 13, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. H. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. Rasselas Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Wilson.
10. B. Riley.	22. P. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunkle.	23. John G. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. Geo. W. Miller.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention—
GEORGE AUCHENBACH, of Clinton;
JOHN G. HALL, of Elk.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

THE CAMERON RING COLONIZING.

Address of Hon. Sam'l J. Randall.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COM. ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1872.—Much care and industry has been taken to impress the voters of the state with the belief than an unusual and excessive majority will be given against the democratic and liberal republican state ticket, at the October election, in the city of Philadelphia. This boast is made upon contemplated frauds, made possible under the infamous and partisan registry law. The objects of these statements are to encourage the radicals of the state, and to arouse a revival from their present depressed and hopeless condition, and secure what they now lack, energy and enthusiasm, during the canvass.

Our friends in this and other states need have no apprehension as to Philadelphia. It is true, schemes of fraud are being arranged, and will be attempted on the day of election, but they will fail of execution. Vigilance has already been and will continue to be exercised to expose and prevent their consummation.

The result in Philadelphia, with the aid of thousands of high-minded republicans, will be a surprise to our friends and to our opponents. I am without fear in this respect.

One plan of fraud commenced I will mention, with the view of exposure and overthrow. It has come to my knowledge, and is susceptible of proof, that large numbers of colored men—generally young—have been brought into the state from the neighborhoods of Harrisonburg, Virginia, and Charlestown, West Virginia, to vote at the election in October and November. The former squad were ticketed to Harrisburg, and the latter to Chambersburg, in this state. Numbers, in like manner, have been located in Erie, Clarion and other counties. More are expected.

I now call upon the democrats in every election district in the state to form "Vigilance Committees," to watch and prevent the success of these attempted cheats, and meet all kindred efforts. Under the constitution, these colored people not having been residents for one year, are debarred from the privilege of the elective franchise, and in every instance such as are unknown in the communities where they seek to vote should be fully questioned and made to prove their right to vote, before allowing the deposit of their ballot. I call upon the democrats for vigorous organization, and I invoke special vigilance in the northern, southern and western border counties of the commonwealth.

Victory in October is certain. I make this declaration with full appreciation of its import, and the weight which should attach to such a statement, when emanating from one in whom high confidence has been placed. I state it from conviction, and it is made after careful review and full knowledge of the condition and tendency of the public mind throughout the state.

The contest is simple. It is an issue between capacity and incapacity, and between honesty and corruption, in the future administration of the state.

The people will make overwhelming choice in favor of future good government, with a majority beyond the reach of all ballot-box polluters.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman.

The Long Agony Over at Last.

The Radical Congressional conferees from this district having been unable either at Altoona or Lewistown to unite upon a candidate, turned their faces westward again on Friday last and sought the quiet groves of Cresson as the scene of their final, and, as the result will prove, their fruitless deliberations. At that place, on the 283d ballot, A. A. BARKER received *eight* votes and S. S. BLAIR *four* votes—the three conferees from Cambria, the three from Huntingdon and two from Mifflin voting for Mr. BARKER and the other Mifflin conferee and the three from Blair county voting for Mr. BLAIR. Thus ended this protracted and bitter contest.

We do not for one moment suppose that either of the eight gentlemen who conferred upon A. A. BARKER the empty honor of this nomination entertained the most remote belief that he would be elected. Although the district has always been Republican until two years ago R. MILTON SPEER defeated Mr. MORRELL by a small majority, there are in our judgment controlling reasons which must render the election of A. A. BARKER, S. S. BLAIR, or any other Radical in the district, over R. MILTON SPEER, an utter and hopeless impossibility. It is unnecessary for us now to state them in detail. They are well understood and admitted, and lead to the irresistible conclusion at which we have arrived.

Against Mr. BARKER as a man and a citizen we have not a word to say. We would not attack him personally even if we could. We deprecate all low personal assaults upon political candidates, and are always unwilling to resort to that objectionable mode of warfare unless in repelling attacks of the same character made on the candidates of our own party. So far as R. MILTON SPEER is concerned, his entire private and public record are beyond assault. He is not only pure, but beyond all suspicion. Of Mr. BARKER we will say, that since he first came to this county, about 1855, he has been an industrious, hard-working man, and in all his business operations an enterprising and useful citizen—a man of untiring energy, not only in attending to his own personal affairs, but, with the exception of his earnest opposition to Mr. MORRELL two years ago, always and on all occasions in promoting the interests of his party. He is a bitter Radical and has always been in full communion with all the heresies of that political church. Although he has amassed a considerable portion of this world's goods, it is but fair to say that in all his business transactions he is regarded as upright and honest. We have heard some of his enthusiastic admirers in this place express their belief in his election, but their wish is simply father to their thought. We are not the least afraid of and do not for a moment anticipate any such result. We regard Mr. SPEER as invincible and his re-election as a foregone conclusion.

While there shall be no mean personal strife between us and Mr. BARKER, yet, as the accredited candidate and advocate of a lawless and corrupt administration at Washington, he will meet with our stern and uncompromising opposition.

Buckalew and Victory.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is making a gallant fight for victory in October. He has made a very thorough canvass of the eastern portion of the State, and his able and unanswerable speech at Lancaster, which was published in the *Freeman*, is a correct index to all his other addresses. He is now in the north-western portion of the State and has everywhere been enthusiastically recived by every Democrat, as well as by thousands of Liberal Republicans. On last Saturday night he addressed an immense meeting in Allegheny City, at which speeches were also delivered by THOMAS M. MARSHALL and Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD, both heretofore leading Republicans of Allegheny county. We have no reason to doubt his success in October, but while he is thus fighting the good fight himself, we call on the Democracy of Cambria and their Liberal Republican allies to nerve and strengthen the arm of our noble standard-bearer. Let there be instant and thorough organization in each election district in the county. *Three* active Democrats in each district can accomplish this result. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune."—This is true also in political contests. Let there be united and vigorous action in each district of the county—let it be commenced *at once by the Democracy themselves in each district*—and let a complete organization be kept up until the second Tuesday of October, and then CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, R. MILTON SPEER, JOHN HANNAN and the entire county ticket will feel proud of their majority in Cambria. It *can* be done!—Democrats of Cambria, see that it *is* done!

WE publish in another column an excellent and temperately written article from the present week's issue Johnstown *Democrat*, over the caption of "Buckalew and the District Court." We heartily endorse the conciliatory tone manifested in the article, and if it is imitated both here and in Johnstown, peace and harmony will yet prevail between the north and the south of the county.

—The character of Hartranft is so bad that his own organs insinuate that he ought not to be believed on his oath, when he confessed on the witness-stand to receiving $7,000 to shut his eyes in the Evans fraud. The people may sometimes elect a scoundrel without knowing it. They will never re-elect a detected scoundrel. He can only succeed by frauds on the ballot-box.

Charles Albright.

The man whose name heads this article is one of the three Radical candidates for Congressman at large. He resided in this place in 1854—the year in which the bill organizing Kansas into a territorial government passed Congress and was approved by President Pierce. At that time he (Albright) was engaged in the practice of the law here, and was also one of the editors of the *Alleghanian*, a Republican and Know-Nothing sheet published in this place. Soon after the October election in 1854 he started for Kansas, from whence he returned to this place, as we well remember, during the winter following, and then his career of swindling commenced. Just when he finally left here for Kansas we are unable to say, but believe it was in the early part of the spring of 1855. The particular date is not at all important for our present purpose, which is to expose and hold up before the honest voters of the State the ways that are dark and the tricks that were *not* vain of this political demagogue and shyster. We therefore make and are prepared to prove by the most indubitable evidence the following specific charges and allegations against the aforesaid CHARLES ALBRIGHT, now a candidate on the Radical ticket for the high and responsible position of Congressman at large from this State:

First, That immediately before he left Ebensburg for the territory of Kansas, he was paid, at his own urgent request, by several of the most respectable citizens of this town, divers sums of money, to be invested by the said Albright in the purchase of town lots in what was then known as Council City, in Kansas, for the benefit and advantage of the gentlemen who paid him, (Albright) their respective sums of money.

Second, That one gentleman of this place, still residing here, paid him *one hundred dollars* to be so invested in the purchase of town lots in said Council City—that CHAS. ALBRIGHT never returned to this place after he left Kansas, where he only remained a short time, but on his return to Pennsylvania, went to Carbon county, where he now resides—that the gentleman referred to, now residing here, addressed to Albright after his return from Kansas to this State, two or three letters wishing to know what had become of his $100, and where his prospective town lots had been located—that *up to this day* CHARLES ALBRIGHT has refused to reply to either of the letters, or to render any account of the aforesaid $100.

Third, That another prominent citizen of this place invested $30 for the same purpose, and paid that sum to Albright, with like results.

Fourth, There are others of our citizens whose knowledge of Albright's financial operation in Council City lots is of the same character.

The foregoing allegations are true and are susceptible of the clearest proof. Albright played the same game with several citizens of Johnstown, as was recently ventilated by the *Mountain Echo*. Now let CHARLES ALBRIGHT, who is making Radical speeches throughout the State, come to Ebensburg and explain to his old friends but deluded victims what he did with their money, and on his failure to do so, then let him and his political supporters forever hereafter hold their peace.

WE suppose that most of our readers have heard of the old story about the "*Dutch having taken Holland*." Last Monday the Radicals "took Maine" at the State election by a majority of 15,000. What Democrat ever doubted or even asserted that any other result would be accomplished in that radical-ridden State? At the last Presidential election GRANT had a majority in Maine of 28,030. Now the GRANT candidate for Governor has 15,000 or 13,000 less than GRANT had four years ago. The friends of HORACE GREELEY always admitted that Maine would go for the Radicals, but by only *one-half* the majority given to GRANT in 1868. The result of Monday's election has proved that this calculation was correct.

There are just *two* of the *six* New England States in which GREELEY will receive a majority—*New Hampshire* and *Connecticut*. "As Maine goes," was formerly the cry, "so goes the Union," but we say now as Pennsylvania goes next October so goes the Union; and, further, we express our honest and deliberate judgment when we say that the vote of the people of this State will be overwhelmingly for BUCKALEW in October and for GREELEY in November; and then the fate of U. S. GRANT is sealed and settled, as by common consent it will be.

WE publish under our editorial head a circular issued by SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and invite the special attention of our readers to its contents. Mr. RANDALL says it is susceptible of proof that the friends of HARTRANFT and GRANT have sent two squads of young negroes from Harrisonburg, in the Shenandoah valley, Old Virginia, and from Charlestown, West Virginia, to Chambersburg and Harrisburg, in this State, to vote at the coming election. This is a most startling disclosure. Is the legally expressed voice of the *white* voters of Pennsylvania to be thus nullified and set aside by the importation of Southern negroes to carry the October election in favor of HARTRANFT, ALLEN, and their master, SIMON CAMERON? Let the Democracy throughout the State watch this nefarious and most villainous game and see that it fails of success.

THE Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions of New York met at Syracuse on the 4th instant and nominated the following strong union ticket: Governor, FRANCIS KERNAN; Canal Commissioner, JOHN F. HUBBARD—both Democrats; Secretary of State, CHAUNCEY M. DUPUY; State Prison Inspectator, ENOS C. BROOKS—both Liberal Republicans. A union Electoral ticket was also agreed upon and S. S. Cox, Democrat, was nominated for Congressman at large. The proceedings of both conventions were entirely harmonious and foreshadow a complete Democratic and Liberal Republican victory in November.

[From the Johnstown Democrat, Sept. 11.]

Buckalew and the District Court.

A well-known disciple of Æsculapius of this city, a few years ago was suffering from severe and dangerous illness, when the physician who was attending him was suddenly solicited to call and see him. On his arrival at the bedside of the afflicted member of his profession he was greeted with the following: "Doctor, it is all up "with me *now;* unless you give me an "emetic and start on a new basis I'm a "dead man NOW!" The request was complied with, an emetic was given, a new basis was started, and, we are happy to say, the sick and suffering physician recovered the possession of robust and vigorous health.

We believe that our District Conrt is now in the same condition as was the ill docter. The "emetic" has already been administered by the Supreme Court, and all that is necessary for speedy, full, and vigorous recovery is to "start on a new basis."

We cannot help but believe that if there was "no authority of law" to elect GEORGE T. SWANK, Esq., clerk of the District Court, that there was equally none to elect the judges of the said court. The same process by which the clerk was elected was used to elect the judges. The Supreme Court, in its decision on this case, left no room for doubt as to what its opinion is, and that opinion is clearly that none of the officers of that court were chosen according to law.

Now, we ask what is the use of criticising the action of the Supreme Court? We cannot change that opinion, nor can we overcome its effects on the District Court by producing all the learned opinions of all the legal gentlemen in the country. In confirmation of this we merely state the *fact* that the operations of the court are stopped, and will remain in that position until new officers are elected or appointed according to law! We think this can and may be accomplished.

Believing this to be the case, we ask, as a supporter of the interests of Johnstown, is it good policy to force this into a political question? We think not, because we then array one powerful political party against us, and if that is done through unwise councils the District Court will never be revived.

What has the HON. CHARLES R. BUCKLEW to do with this court? Not anything now, but a great deal, perhaps, hereafter. Mr. BUCKALEW is not an "enemy of Johnstown," but on the contrary he wishes for the progress and success of every part of our grand old Commonwealth. All editorials written in behalf of the District Court that contains aspersions on his vote in the State Senate last winter will fail to do the court any good. It is, we believe, an old custom, and generally found to be a good one, for members of the Senate to vote on a question affecting a particular locality as the Senater from the district in which the people reside whom the legislation concerns desires them to. Hon. W. A. WALLACE, our Senator, contrary to all expectations, was violently opposed to the court bill and through his efforts it was defeated. If the friends of the court had supposed that Mr. WALLACE would use his position as our representative to defeat the bill, no doubt the other Democratic Senators would have had the measure properly explained to them, and they might, possibly, have voted differently. As the case stands, Mr. WALLACE alone is responsible in the Senate for its defeat, whilst Mr. BUCKALEW only acted as an honorable Senator should towards another one in a matter which concerned that gentleman's district alone. Therefore, let no Democrat, or any other honest man, who wishes to have a court in Johnstown, be cajoled into voting against the honest BUCKALEW on that account, because the assertion that he is unfriendly to our interests is not true and is without any foundation whatever.

If the moral feeling of the State has not entirely departed, Mr. BUCKALEW will most assuredly be elected our next Governor whether he receives a large or small majority in Cambria county, and it will be the sheerest folly to have the friends of the court arrayed against the chief officer of the State without any cause. As soon as the friends of the District Court make a political question out of this purely local one then it falls, never be resurrected.—On the other hand, those who fight it thro' the lying dodge of party fealty, or for any other transparent deceptive excuse, will not be elevated to high position by a majority of the votes of the freemen of little Cambria. Happily there is no local issue presented to the people of the county this fall.

Democrats in this part of the county, as well as in any other part, while they are as patriotic as their neighbors and as faithful to all measures that will advance the interests and importance of their town and section of the county, have also sacred duties and obligations to the political party of their faith and choice which they will not forget. It is the clear and unmistakable duty of every Democrat to vote for Mr. BUCKALEW. He fills the JEFFERSONIAN idea—he is honest and capable. Hundreds of the wisest and best Republicans in the State say that his opponent, HARTRANFT, is a member of the most infamously corrupt ring that ever cursed any party, that he shared in the EVANS' robbery, that he gambled in stocks with the State funds, that he was a partner of YERKES, who is now in the penitentiary, and that he is the servile tool of SIMON CAMERON, the most nororiously corrupt man "that ever lived or died."

THE Lancaster *Volksfreund*, an old and influential German paper in that county, has dropped the names of Hartranft and Allen from the head of its columns. In doing so, the *Volksfreund* says: "Hartranft and Allen were nominated by 'Ring' leaders of the same stripe as those who want to rule and command in our county by order of Simon Cameron. For the honest and faithful members of the Republican party it is not a duty to follow those devils in angel's garments; moreover, it is their duty to unmask those devils and chase them off. As representatives of a corrupt 'Ring' and of the corruption in State offices, Hartranft and Allen have been branded, and all efforts of the 'Ring' chafferer to rescue the unfortunates from their disgraceful position have been unsuccessful. With every day their cause gains a worse reputation as the eyes of honest Republicans are opened by a more glaring light. The *Volksfreund* will not contribute anything towards the election of men whose only hope for success is builded on fraud and swindle, and our friends will not expect from us that we hoist the flag of Hartranft and Allen in our columns any longer." This is a hard blow at the Cameron, "Ring" State ticket, which will not receive more than a thousand or twelve hundred majority in Lancaster county.—*Phila. Age.*

WE can state, and reliably too, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that Judge Woodward, whose name has been connected with Grant's side show at Louisville, has had nothing whatever to do with it. He, accompanied, by his wife on their way to Pennsylvania, chanced to stop at the Galt House, in that city, on Monday, and the friends of Grant thought it a good chance to connect the name of so prominent a Pennsylvanian with their movements. The Judge does not take any stock in these attempts to help Grant.

Proof that Schofield & Co. were in the Pay of Cameron.

Rob. Mackey Furnishes Free Passes to Louisville—Grant's Supporters Hired the Band—Mountjoy's Flag a Remnant of the Grant Convention.

We have made the charge that the men who pretended to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the Louisville Convention, were mercenary scamps who had deserted the good old party, and enlisted, like Swiss hirelings, under the banner of Grant, Cameron, Hartranft & Co. Here is abundant proof of the entire truthfulness of our assertions. Mr. W. Fisk Conrad, an honest man, who was led into the Louisville movement without knowing the character and purposes of those who were engineering the concern, soon discovered the true purpose of his disreputable companions. On the first day of the Convention he endeavored to get a chance to expose the machinations of Schofield and his gang of hired rowdies, but Al. had the ear of the President of the Convention, being fully in the confidence of Blanton Duncan, and Mr. Conrad was refused the right to speak. He persisted in his endeavor for some time, but was finally rapped down by the President and yelled down by the cries of Schofield and his gang. Being denied the right to tell his story in the presence of the Convention, he resorted to the only method that was left, and published the following letter in the Louisville *Ledger*:

To the true Democracy of the United States:
Representing the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania in the convention assembled in this city under the call of Blanton Duncan, I made several attempts to-day in the Convention to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner, by the President, who himself occupied at least two hours in a foolish gasconade about Dickens' Dolly Varden. My object was to expose the treason of the Cameron-Hartranft thieves of my own State. The Pennsylvania delegation was composed of all Grant men except myself, not one of whom even intended to vote for the nominee of this Convention. Their transportation to this Convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own and those of five others, each representing a district in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, over a well known tailoring establishment.

For this transportation I had an order from Sipes, chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. That order was obeyed by the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of Cameron's subjects. The band of music that accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant people, and our little banner that was carried by George Mountjoy is the same that designated the seats in the Radical Convention of the 5th of June, of the Pennsylvania delegation, that nominated U. S. Grant, and which was presided over by Thomas Settle, the rebel of North Carolina. This is the sum and substance of what I intended to say, had the President allowed me to proceed, and I now assure all of my Democratic friends who may chance to see this communication that what I have stated here are facts, all of which I am prepared to prove. W. FISK CONRAD,
Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The George Mountjoy alluded to is the liquor-dealer of Philadelphia, in front of whose store the attempt was made to assassinate detective Brooks by Mara and his associates. We ask every Democrat who has been inclined to look with favor upon this Louisville movement to read the testimony of Mr. Conrad. It ought to be sufficient to convince the most incredulous that the so-called Straight-out Convention was merely a side-show gotten up and run in the interest of Grant.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WM. P. SCHELL.—*A Stirring Appeal for his Withdrawal from the Gubernatorial Candidature.*—Mr. Damon Y. Kilgore has written the following earnest letter to Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford, who was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Labor element at Williamsport:

605 WALNUT STREET, PHILA., September 7, 1872.

Hon. William P. Schell:

MY DEAR SIR: As one who favored your nomination at the Williamsport Convention, to whom you pledged yourself not to withdraw from the contest so long as your friends desired you to remain in the field, I now address you. Your nomination was made on the 8th of May—about four months ago—and not the slightest effort has been made by the State Central Committee to convince the people of Pennsylvania that you ought to be the next Governor.

Less than thirty working days remain before election, and the committee, instead of making any honest efforts for your election, have gone on a wild chase (without the sagacity of the goose) to chant the chorus of Blanton Duncan's Louisville farce too insignificant to be called a fraud. From all the facts I can gather, I am forced to conclude the Labor Reform party has been sold out to Hartranft & Co., and that your name is only used as a blind in the interest of venality and Grantism. With undiminished faith in you as a true friend to labor and good government, and knowing from your own lips your decided preference for Greeley and Brown, I hope you will not allow your unsullied name to be used either to defeat the truest friend of labor for the Presidency, or to perpetuate the power of public plunderers in the State.

Yours, faithfully,
DAMON Y. KILGORE.

NOTHING CURES NOBODY.—When a man is supposed to have Consumption, or that tendency in the constitution which will ultimately develop that disease, nine times out of ten he is given over to die, for the reason that nine out of ten people believe this? Does it render the person safer, or add to his hope of lengthened life? Not at all.

It leaves him without hope, and the man without hope will, in all likelihood, abandon himself to despair. Dr. Keyser has cured numbers of cases of consumption. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will disintegrate tuberculous matter and carry it out of the system. It will do more. It will neutralize that principle called tubercle, in the blood, and hinder its deposition in the lungs, or anywhere else in the human system. How fatal to consumptives is that plan which drives disease away from the throat and nose down into the lungs. A man supposes himself to have catarrh. He runs some acrid fluid up one side of his nose and out the other. The nose is healed, but the disease has descended lower down, where it is capable of doing more harm. The true treatment is to cure the blood, and the nose and catarrh will get well without spray or douches. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will do it.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburg.

HON. FRANCIS KERNAN, who has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New York, is a prominent lawyer of Utica. He was born in Steuben county, New York, January 14, 1816, and was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He has been reporter of the New York Court of Appeals; has served several terms in the State Legislature; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He has for several years taken a leading part in New York politics on the Democratic side. His Republican opponent for Governor is General John A. Dix.

News and Political Items.

—A Newport (Ind.) boy has two perfectly formed tongues. A girl would have managed two more easily.

—The colored population of Pennsylvania amounts to 65,294. The colored vote in the State cannot be much more than 10,000.

—The President has appointed one Poor to be receiver of public moneys at Springfield, Dakotah Territory. He will come out Rich.

—The second trial of Dr. Schoeppe at Carlisle for the alleged poisoning of Miss Steinecke, closed on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

—A man and his four sons recently tumbled off a barge at Wheeling, W. Va., but he managed to hold the boys up until they could be rescued, when he fell back and was drowned.

—Pope Pius IX. has written to a prominent prelate in New York, stating that he cannot visit the United States, much as he desires to do so, because of his many troubles and solicitude for the Church.

—Weston, Conn., has a man whose legs are bent backward at the knees, who has but one eye and hardly any nose. The only redeeming feature to this monstrosity is the fact that he can scratch any part of his back with either foot.

—A young man at Connelton, Ind., has been allowed a divorce because his wife didn't "pan out" to be so much of a woman as she seemed to be before marriage. That court evidently appreciates plumpness without artificial aids.

—John M. Clarke, of Omaha, has published a card stating that in the days when the Know-Nothing bubble was at its biggest he was present at a Know-Nothing lodge in Washington at which Henry Wilson was also present, indorsing its principles and participating in its orgies.

—In 1852 General John A. Logan, now Grant's chief fugleman in Illinois, introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to sell all negroes found there to the highest bidder! General John thinks the Democrats very inconsistent in preferring Greeley to Grant.

—Berks county farmers report a singular disease among their cattle. Within a few weeks a number have gone blind, some in one eye, but most of them in both eyes. One farmer has twelve head, some entirely blind and others partially so. One calf at three days old, never out of the stable, lost its sight.

—Peggy Arrington, colored, died at Brookneal, Campbell county, Virginia, last week. She was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1756, and was a grown woman when the Revolutionary war broke out. She was 116 years old, and was able to walk about up to the last two days of her existence.

—Caleb Shercer, a wealthy farmer of Ossawottomie township, Kansas, in a supposed fit of insanity, murdered his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, last Friday evening, and mortally wounded his own wife and his son-in-law, Wallace. The latter, while defending himself, struck Shercer with a club and killed him instantly.

—It is now ascertained that Alfred Halcroft, John McDowell and Henry Baulden all died from wounds received at the explosion of the boiler of the Northeast Rolling Mills at Cecil county, Md., last Saturday. Forty hands were engaged at the time in the mills, and over a dozen were more or less wounded, some fatally.

—The administration party in New York names for Presidential electors at large, Frederick Douglass, who was formerly a slave, and Stewart L. Woodford, who was formerly the accomplice of Appleton Oaksmith in the slave trade. This is dividing the honors pretty equally, and it is no more than fair, after all, that the negro should be put ahead.

—Charles Bassett shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harrison Staples, in Lakeville, Mass., on Saturday, inflicting a dangerous wound. He gave himself up. Bassett alleges his wife, to whom he had been married three years, was parted from him through his mother-in-law's influence, and that, being refused to see her, he was provoked to commit the act.

—On Friday night a mob attacked the jail at Beardstown, Illinois, for the purpose of lynching Diffenbacher, who was confined there for the murder of a man named Milsted, on the previous night. Failing in their attempt to break into the jail they revengefully set fire to the town, and burned down a whole block of its best buildings. More trouble is anticipated.

—Wm. J. Aiken, the New York policeman, caught in the act of burglary a week or two since, has been tried, committed and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. This while Stokes the assassin is enjoying luxurious quarters in the Tombs without any prospect of immediate trial. Aiken was a poor rascal wthout friends or money. Stokes has both, and therein lies the difference in the two cases.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* comments sadly on Mr. O'Conor's letter. It says: "He enjoys a large revenue, an ample fortune, the luxuries of life, and sits under his own vine and fig tree with none to make him afraid. He can afford four more years, or a dozen of Grant's rule, but we cannot, and in losing sight of this Mr. O'Conor has shown more devotion to abstractions than to the cause of suffering humanity."

—While on a drunken spree, in June last, Patrick Morrissey, of Buffalo, struck and killed his mother. He was put on trial, and three weeks after condemned to death. The sentence was carried out on Friday last in the jailyard at Buffalo, in the presence of about fifty witnesses. Morrissey seemed very penitent, had been very quiet while in prison, and handed to a priest a history of his life for publication. He said his crime was not premeditated.

—Our national debt, including legal-tender notes or greenbacks, is about $2,500,000,000. That of Great Britain is $4,000,000,000. It costs us under Grant's administration to manage our debt, a good deal of which manages itself, $3,143,948. It costs Great Britain to manage its debt, which is double ours, only $479,375. That is to say, it costs us nearly seven times as much to manage a debt as it does Great Britain to manage twice as much as ours. And yet there is praise for Grant's administration.

THE REFORMER.—Pere Hyacinthe, the Carmelite Friar who created such a sensation in Europe and America in 1869 by breaking with the Catholic Church, has closed the "second Reformation" by getting married. Sensation mongers pronounced him a second Luther, but his marriage in London, on the 3d inst., closes the Reformation. His quarrel with the Church was caused by a love affair. The bride is Emilie Jane Merriman, aged thirty-nine years, an American widow, daughter of Amory Butterfield. The lady is known in Paris as one of Pere Hyacinthe's church converts.

THE most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhœa we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankford Mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

HON. JOSEPH FAREWELL, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros, Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully endorsed the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

Scrofulous Diseases.—Whether the taint be hereditary, or the result of bad habits, impure air, unwholesome food, or filthiness of person, such as engenders vermin, it is equally essential to the health that it be thoroughly eradicated from the system. Scrofula manifests itself in different parts of the body, producing, in some cases, diseased glandular affections, or swelling, in others, cancerous affections, and in others, ulceration of mucus surfaces, etc.

But the most common form is that of scrofulous tumor, or swelling of the glands, commencement and final suppuration of the same, and ulceration of the body.

It is truly a loathsome and terrible disease, and we should always avoid it with the greatest suspicion the existence of induration of any gland, or the first appearance of any tumors on any part of the body, and from the very earliest period of its existence use our utmost exertions to prevent it further increase or extension, and to remove it as soon as possible.

Fortunately for those laboring under this class of diseases, the progress of science favors us with the means of dislodging the peculiar state of the blood, as well as furnishing us with the remedies for healing a cure, if at all to be had.

In the urine of scrofulous subjects there is a peculiar substance called Iodine, which essentially characterizes this disease from all others, and there is hope in any case, be a complete cure effected by the remedies which favor a removal of this substance.

Whatever will arrest most speedily the contaminating virus of scrofula will reduce most readily the tumors, and heal most quickly the ulcers.

We have cured many very bad cases of this terribly annoying and painful disease.

One of the very worst cases on record was from an adjoining county. It was cured in a few months and is now sound.

Several bad cases in this city, and one in Allegheny city, and some from all the surrounding counties have been cured of one or another form of scrofulous inveterate disease by our remedies and treatment.

If you have scrofula, or a scrofulous diathesis, white swelling, cancer, tumor, running ulcers, tumors, empyema, discharges from the ear, nose, or eyes, enlargement of the glands, send for our remedies thus scientifically prescribed, and a complete cure effected, as hundreds others have done.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under chronic disease, and unable to attend in person to have it say, by sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.,

Address DRS. OLDSHUE, No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SAD STORY.—THE BRIDE OF THE METIS DISASTER.—AN INCIDENT OF THE METIS DISASTER.—A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, of September 2d, says: George W. Howard, of Rome, New York, will be remembered as the gentleman who was married at Sharon Springs, on Wednesday last, and was on his way to visit a brother in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, when he left his bride of a day by the Metis disaster. The next morning what was supposed to be his wife's body was found, and it was reported in these columns that her funeral would take place at Sharon Springs yesterday. The initials, "N. A.," were the same as his wife's rings, though it was of a different pattern, yet he did not feel positive she was his wife. Being nearly exhausted himself, and not in a condition to think much about it, he concluded it must be so. Accordingly a coffin was procured at Washington, and he started Saturday last for the home of his loved one. He arrived there, Saturday evening, with what he supposed was the remains of his wife, but, on opening the coffin at the residence of his wife's parents, they discovered at once that it was not their daughter. The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The afflicted husband at once returned to Stonington, and forwarded the corpse by express. When it arrived, he found another man's wife, and for the body he had supposed was that of his wife. In the meantime his wife, in Pawtucket had heard of the fate of the Metis, picked up by the schooner A. B. Hall, and brought to Newport, and telegraphed to the undertaker for a description, which he gave, and at the same time had a photograph taken and sent on. This convinced them that the body which had been in this city since Friday last was no other than the wife of Mr. Howard. He, in company with his brother, arrived here this morning, and at once identified her. The scene that followed beggars description. As the husband gazed upon the remains of his beloved he was deeply affected as were all present. The body was taken away on the two o'clock boat for Wickford, and will be taken at once to Rome, New York. She was twenty-seven years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to the woman the husband supposed was his wife. Mr. Howard says that the coat found upon her was not there by himself to keep her warm, and that at no moment after they were washed by the Metis, and his exertions to save her were fruitless. It is a sad story, indeed, the most heart-rending one that has been told of the terrible disaster.

FARMERS!

LOOK AT THI

The Farmer's Favorite

GRAIN DRI

STONER'S

Fanning MI

AND THE

KEYSTONE CIDER MI

FOR SALE BY

L. & S. W. DAVI

Ebensburg, Pa.

R. R. Davis & Co

HIGH STREET,

Three Doors West of Centre Str

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERI

Boots and Shoes,

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FI

Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses

ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Country Produce taken for GOOD

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. Prompt attention to all manner of legal business attended to faithfully and collections a specialty.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - September 13, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Deer-killing time has once more put in an appearance.

—Six cents per bushel is the price of apples in Berks county.

—The new bank in this place has been opened for business.

—The Altoona lock-up is said to be the filthiest hole in the State.

—Prime fresh oysters in any shape you want them at M'Cann's eating saloon.

—Summer tourists are homeward bound, and, as a consequence, Cresson and other resorts are being very perceptibly thinned out.

—Oysters in the shell are among the seasonable luxuries now to be had at M'Cann's confectionary and grocery establishment.

—The Forest City Circus and Museum, or a portion thereof, passed through this place yesterday afternoon. It was a shabby looking affair.

—Mary Cora, daughter of Mr. R. R. Davis, of this place, died on Sunday last, after a brief illness, aged about five and a half years.

—The next President of the United States, otherwise Horace Greeley, is to deliver the closing address at the Indiana County Fair next Thursday.

—An old gentleman named Sharp died at Hemlock, this county, on Wednesday last, after having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-nine years and six monts.

—Michael Kennedy, hostler at the Blair House, this place, hung up his vest in the stable a few days ago, and now he mourns the loss of a silver watch which said vest contained. Stolen of course.

—Is it Mr. Speer as good a man as he was two years ago?" That's the conundrum which many Republicans propose to propound to Mr. Barker when he calls around seeking whom he may devour.

—Barn, crops, wagons and several farming implements are whist an accidental fire went out of existence on the farm of Geo. Heckendorn, in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, one night last week.

—The Johnstown *Voice* has it from an Ebensburg gentleman that Michael Moore, the murderer, refuses to eat anything, his intention doubtless being to starve himself to death. All which is news in this locality.

—Two of Johnstown's fast femininesCClark by name, were on Monday night last consigned to Castle Bonacker, in this place, where they are to remain for a term of thirty days. Fast femininesCfast for a brief length of period.

—A young man named Lantz fell from a pear tree in Unity township, Westmoreland county, one day last week and broke one of his legs above the knee and received severe internal injuries, from the effects of which he has since died.

—A little son of Mr. Geo. Statler, of Johnstown, put one of his hands in a sausage cutter which was on exhibition in front of a hardware store in that place, on Saturday last, and now he mourns the loss of one finger and the painful injury of all the others.

—A Democratic and Liberal mass meeting or the Public Square, Johnstown, is announced for next Thursday night. O. E. Parrin, of New York, and H. W. Scott, of Easton, and other able speakers, are to be the orators of the occasion. It should be a monster gathering.

—Mr. John M'Coy, of Clearfield township, who had already paid for the current volume of the *Freeman*, dropped in yesterday and insisted on paying for another year some four months in advance, and of course we let him have his own way about it. All honor to such patrons.

—Mr. S. P. M'Cann *has* the thanks of our household for a delicious and bountiful treat of excellent oysters, served at his restaurant a few evenings ago. Lovers of the luscious bivalves and other delicacies will find all that the inner man could crave at M'Cann's popular establishment.

—William Wertz, a gay young sport of Gaysport, attempted to get on a dinkey engine while in motion, on Monday last, but missed his footing and fell with one foot on the track. Two toes amputated and the prospect of losing the balance of the foot, is the way the thing stands at latest advices.

—Following are the names of the teachers selected to take charge of the Cambria township schools, which are to open about the beginning of next month: Misses Christa Evans, Jennie W. Evans, Malinda Beynon, Clara Beynon, Allie Lloyd, Annie M. Davis, Mary E. Hughes, Rachel Evans, and Mr. John Evans.

—Mr. John Karnes, of this city, says the Johnstown *Democrat*, met with a serious accident, on last Monday. He is a workman in the Foundry of the Cambria Iron Company, and by some cause a large quantity of melted metal was spilled on his back, burning him terribly. He was taken to his residence and medical aid procured.

—Westmorland county against the world for suicides. This time it is George Fry, Poor House farmer, Hempfield township. Friday last he put powder and ball in a pistol, and then put the pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. Death must have occurred instantly, but the body was not found until next morning. Temporary insanity.

—The fast line cast on Tuesday morning last ran off the track at Middletown, in consequence of a switch having been turned for the western bound train, and coming in contact with the engine house, several of the cars were badly wrecked and thirteen persons more or less injured, none of them, however, dangerously. The engineer had several ribs broken.

—Ho! all ye who thirsteth after knowledge, or who desireth that your children should acquire an "eddication"! Bear ye in mind that Lemmon & Murray have a full and complete stock of all the latest and most approved school books, which they are selling just as cheap as they can be had anywhere. Everything else in the line of books, stationery, drugs, notions, jewelry, etc., sold on the same principle.

—The Johnstown *Democrat's* story about the chime of bells in Cambria City does not chime with the stories of several gentlemen from that vicinity whom we have consulted. All agree in saying that if Cambria City has a chime of bells, they have thus far failed to hear them, or even hear of them. Therefore it behooveth us to moderate our assertion that Carrolltown has, or will have, the first chime of bells ever brought to Cambria county.

—Another death caused by an explosion of carbon oil—this time in our own county. Mary, daughter of Mr. Michael Bradley, residing in Washington township, aged about fifteen years, attempted to fill a lighted carbon oil lamp on Monday evening last when the oil ignited and an explosion followed as a matter of course. The unfortunate girl was terribly burned—so bad, indeed, that the physician who attended her is authority for saying that nearly her entire body bore the effects of the shocking catastrophe—and she lived only a few hours after receiving the fatal injuries. A little brother, who was near by at the time, had one of his hands severely burned by the same explosion.

Local Correspondence.

WILMORE, Sept. 10, 1872.

Dear Freeman—Since we last addressed you many changes have occurred. The seasons have "rolled their ample rounds," old Mother Earth has yielded bountifully, the stores have been garnered for future use, and the shortened days, and lengthened nights and mellow light of the huntsman's moon, admonish us that the time of the "sere and yellow leaf" is at hand. Even now the first faint touches of nature's pencilings, the harbingers of Autumn's gorgeous hues, are seen upon the mountain tops. Here we might moralize, but we presume, Mr. Editor, that you prefer facts to fancies, and we will proceed to chronicle some of the items pertaining to our locality.

A camp meeting is in progress about a mile from Wilmore, in a delightful grove on the land of Mr. G. W. Rorabaugh, and under the auspices of the United Brethern Church. A number of ministers and a large concourse of persons, including many from a distance, are in attendance. We are informed that there has been some eloquent preaching, but your correspondent had no opportunity to judge of its merits, as the command, "Go ye not out to hear them," had some influence over him.

We are glad to inform you that a great desideratum here is about to be supplied namely, a good school. The property of the late Austin Thompson, Esq., has been purchased by responsible parties, and it is, I am informed, the design to establish a first class school therein—a school in which the young will be instructed intellectually and morally, and be fitted to fill, without the aid of either thorn or willow, the position in life that their Creator designed for them. That our schools have degenerated is a fact that none of our citizens will deny. There may be several causes for this. One perhaps is the absence of co-operation of parents with the teacher, another the inability of teachers to govern. We once knew an old lady who never forgave her father for not giving her sufficient "eddication" to enable her to teach school, "for," said she, stamping her foot and shaking her fist, "I have the very natur to teach, for I could give it to them" (the children); and judging from sundry bandaged heads and striped backs that have come under our observation, we have concluded that some teachers of the present day possess the old lady's "natur," in an eminent degree, but whether their other qualifications are in proportion we are not able to say.

A Fair will open here on the 16th inst. under the direction of the Catholic congregation. A large temporary building has been erected for the purpose. Ample preparations are being made. Rev. Father Gallaher is untiring in his labors to promote its success, and the ladies of the congregation, to their honor be it said, are active, as they ever are in all good works, and we trust success will crown their efforts.

We have had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend, Major Thomas A. Maguire, a former resident of this county, who has been stopping a few days in our village. The Major is a gentleman and a genial companion, but, from a slight inkling we gathered from his conversation, we fear that he, too, has bowed at the shrine of Republicanism. More anon. SOLON.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Sept. 10,'1872.

Dear Freeman—People hereaway, or many of them at least, are preparing for the Catholic Ladies Fair, which will commence on Monday next, [D. V.] Carpenters are at present engaged in erecting a wigwam 26x90 feet, in which it is designed to hold the Fair. Quite a number of valuable articles will be disposed of by chance, including one gold watch, one silver watch, a large picture of Bishop Domenec, one of the Blessed Virgin, and one representing the Ascension of Christ. Also, a nice doll baby, for which "Erienach" is going heavily, several albums, bibles, etc., a lot of jewelry, a splendid set of butter knives, (the gift of Mrs. Jos. Miller,) a lot of dishes, and an innumerable assortment of articles which I cannot enumerate. A gold headed cane is to be voted to the most popular railroader. An elegant child's bureau, or a child's elegant bureau—take your choice—is to be awarded to the most amiable little girl in Wilmore. For this prize two of the nicest children to be found anywhere are competitors. The Fair is to continue several days, and everything will be done to make the occasion as *pleasurable* as possible. A portion of the building will be set apart for those who desire to enjoy terpsichorean amusements. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to amuse themselves and aid a worthy object. When the Fair is over I will give a list of articles drawn and voted for and the names of the persons winning the same. Hoping to see respectable delegations from the neighboring cities, towns and rural districts in attendance on the occasion, I will dismiss this subject for the present.

Camp meeting is at present being held in the vicinity of Wilmore. Quite a large delegation from your town was in attendance on Sunday, as well as a large number of people from other places. The meeting is said to be large and very spirited. It will continue until Thursday next.

Sam. Henry was in town on Sunday button-holing spurious democrats. Notwithstanding his pains, the Hon. Samuel will experience a large falling off from the vote he polled here last fall.

Ed. James prints the most amusing paper in the county. In last week's issue of the *Herald* he favored us with an anti-Greeley communication purporting to have been written by a dissatisfied "Democrat" of this place, when everybody knows there is not a democrat in Summerhill township opposed to Greeley who possesses sufficient intelligence to distinguish between the English and Choctow languages, so far as composition is concerned. But Ed. will persist in making fun for us, even if he has to make a jackanape of himself in doing so. SOLTERO.

ALTOONA, Sept. 11, 1872.

Friend McPike—A newspaper is to one's heart what a summer day is to the health. But coming down from the mountain, clear, fresh and bright as the first burst of dawning day, the *Freeman* is to me what fresh water is to the parched lips. Well, having said this much of your excellent paper, I know you won't throw this sheet away, because I hear that an editor is the most self-opinioned of men, and likes to hear his handiwork landed. I don't know whether this be true or not of editors, but it is true as preaching concerning politicians.

Politicians! That brings another item to the surface—

POLITICS.

To say that things are looking bright—that the goose is at the proper latitude, and that Speer "has a sure thing"—is a true and plain statement of the outlook here. Hon. R. M. Speer and Hon. Wm. Hartley addressed the largest political gathering I ever saw in Altoona, on Monday night last. I need not say that the addresses were grand—but I will. I need not say that votes were made, but that there were it is folly to deny. But enough of politics. They look to me something like a blind man on a foggy morning, without a guide, in the Allegheny mountains, or what I imagine would be the appearance of such a man in such a plight.

FIRE.

The slaughter house and stable of Anthony Shontz, near the lower shops, was burned by fire last night. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New sewer in First Ward.
Weather highly unpleasant.
Democratic County Committee—good.
Capt. Crozier and Jas. Claybaugh, two veteran Democrats from Second Ward, this city. No better men. By-the-by, the Captain has the prettiest little child in this neck o' timber; at least so it looks to me. He calls her May, and her face is as full of sunshine as that balmy month of Spring.
The water we drink is impregnated with compound extract of saw-logs, from the Point—which I fail to see.
"Anti-Fraud"—he's a good fellow, "Anti" is. I know him well. I wrote him an Irish letter once. But he's too hard on the *Vice*, or on the *vicious* editor of the *Vice*. Give "Anti" my love.
I will make my first visit short so that you will feel like asking me to call again. "Let us shake hands across the bloody chasm."
Yours, lovingly, PAN,
Lineal descendent of Mercury and Penelope.

AN INDIANA COUNTY ELOPEMENT, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—We find the following in one of our exchanges without any credit, but presume it was copied from a Chicago paper:

Dr. R. N. Thomas, hitherto a respectable citizen of Marion, Indiana county, Pa., is the husband of a kind wife and the father of six lovely children. He owns houses and lands. In the same town lived a Mr. and Mrs. Nuff. Mrs. Minnie Nuff was, until two months ago, a true wife and a fond mother to a boy and a girl. But one day it was the old story of Adam being tempted by Eve, and, as is generally the case, the poor man soon fell. After that they met quite frequently. They eloped a few weeks ago, came to Chicago, and stopped at Prince's hotel. Here they spent a honeymoon of two days only, and then they went to a hashery on Madison street. Here they were two loving doves, basking in the sunshine of joy and unhallowed bliss, undisturbed only by the weekly demands for money by an impecunious boarding house keeper.

On last Thursday afternoon a man called at the office of Dr. Thomas, at the place above mentioned. A handkerchief which he held in his hand was pressed firmly against his face. Evidently he was suffering great pain. In answer to the bell a servant opened the door.

Gent (with a groan)—"Is the doctor at home?"

Servant gal—"Faith, an' I dunno, sir; I'll ax the mistress."

On her return she was accompanied by a lady, who said she was the doctor's wife. He was not at home, but she expected him every moment. Would the gentleman wait? Yes. They sat down in the parlor. The gentleman was handsome; his black moustache was an object of admiration. Madam, the doctor's wife, flirted a little bit, and the gent in waiting was not backward in discovering as much. Just then the doctor came. Yes his name was Thomas, and he was from Marion.

"Many thanks for the information," said the polite individual, who only a moment before was making a desperate onslaught toward Mrs. Thomas. "I am glad to know it. I have been looking for you. My name is Simons. I am a detective from police headquarters."

The doctor trembled, and with a shriek the lady swooned upon the floor. After she had been revived the officer read the warrant for their arrest on the charge of adultery. The guilty couple were taken before Justice Bayton, who, however, dismissed the case on the promise of Thomas and Minnie that they would at once return to Pennsylvania and lead a better life.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—Following is the Presentment made by the Grand Jury previous to their discharge last week:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cambria County, Pennsylvania:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring in and for the County of Cambria, at September Sessions, 1872, respectfully report: That they have acted on all the bills of indictment presented to them by the District Attorney, which were few in number, and show a good tendency to the morals of the county.

In the pursuance of their duties, they have visited the county prison and the almshouse. The county prison, so far as the building is concerned, they find complete, but the inside arrangements are anything else in their opinion. The basement of the building is wet and damp; stagnant water to the depth of several inches is now to be found there in many places, which should be drained off. The furnaces or heaters placed in said building, for the purpose of heating the same, as they are now constructed, do not appear sufficient and do not answer the purposes for which they are intended; therefore, for the promotion of the health and comfort of the Sheriff and his family, as well as the unfortunate prisoners confined in said building, they would suggest that immediate steps be taken to remedy the said evils. The range for cooking and baking erected in the building is not of much account, and should therefore be taken out and some other arrangement placed in its stead. The registers placed in the wall in many of the cells are entirely loose—some of them now lying on the floor—which is unsafe, and therefore should be fastened with bolts through the wall. There is neither rack or pin in any of the cells for the prisoners confined therein to hang a particle of clothing on, which is rather unpleasant. We think this defect should be remedied. There is no arrangement whatever whereby any of the prisoners in any of the cells can give to the Sheriff or jailor an alarm in case of sickness, fire, etc., and would therefore suggest that a cord or wire be attached from each cell to the bell in the Sheriff's apartment.

They visited the almshouse, now under the supervision of Mr. Isadore Lilly as steward and Mrs. Lilly as matron, and found everything in excellent condition and the inmates of the institution well cared for.

The Honorable Court, the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and Steward of the Almshouse, will please accept the thanks of the Grand Inquest for the courtesy extended to them during the Sessions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Foreman.

September 4, 1872.

Money to be Made, and How.

The Pittsburgh "Peoples Monthly," a beautiful 16-page *illustrated* paper for the *home*, absolutely *gives* away to each subscriber *far more* than its subscription price:—an attractive chromo *in the sheet* (if varnished, mounted ready for framing, 25 cents more), or two choice home engravings, 24x30, or a trial of the paper for three months for twenty-five cents, which is *less than cost*. What could be fairer? 'Tis a pure, bright, and very popular paper, liked by all who see it, universally approved by the press, and as the *only* illustrated paper of any size and pretensions in the West, it should be in *every western family*. Its "Household" and "Boys and Girls" departments are valuable features. Only one dollar and a half for a year. *Good live Agents on big commission, wanted in every locality*. Address "Peoples Monthly," Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Patrick Keenan, miner, was found dead on the railroad, a short distance west of Penn station, early on Tuesday morning of last week. He was last seen alive that night about ten o'clock. Several trains passed over him, mangling him terribly, and scattering his remains over a distance of about fifty feet. He was a single man, but had a mother residing at Penn. Coroner Bierer held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict that deceased came to his death by being run over by one or more trains eastward, and no other evidence could be elicited except what we have stated.

THE Pittsburgh "*Peoples Monthly*" for September has reached us, full as usual of most excellent *home* reading and illustrations. The "Household" and "Boys and Girls" departments are interesting and valuable features and as twice the cost of the paper is actually *given away* to the subscriber in chromos, or engravings. Those wishing a pure, bright, and universally popular family paper should send $1.50 for a year's subscription. Sent three months on tral for only twenty-five cents.

—Robert Crusan, a well known and highly respected citizen of Loyalhanna township, Westmorland county, died suddenly on Saturday week. He had been to Saltsburg for some merchandise, with a wagon and team, and on his return, when near White's lock, was observed to throw up his hands, fall backwards and instantly expire. Deceased seemed hearty enough a few minutes before he died. Heart disease, it is presumed, was the cause of his sudden taking away.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent September 2d, 1872. The Saddle and Harness business will be continued in the name of H. C. Litzinger, by whom the books of the late firm will be settled.

H. C. LITZINGER.
A. P. YINGER.

Loretto, Sept. 6, 1872.-3t.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
11-18.-1y. 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

New Advertisements.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware County, Pa. (For Resident Cadets only.) The eleventh annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 4. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences. The Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Circulars may be obtained of

COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest. P. M. A.

EATON Female INSTITUTE,

On Phila. & Balt. Central R. R., Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., offers all the inducements that constitute a home in connection with a thorough English Education, at $140 per school year. No extras except for instruction in Wax, Music, Latin, French, German, Painting and Drawing. Eastern teachers, graduates of our best New England schools have been employed for several years. Inquire of EVAN T. SWAYNE, SALLIE W. SWAYNE, Principals.

DORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

ADVERTISING
AT LOW RATES!

For $70 per Inch per Month, we will insert an advertisement in **120 First-Class Papers** in Penn., a list sent on application to **GEO P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.**

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our Campaign Goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Campaign Charts, Pictographs, Badges, Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $1. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for **Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book,** THE

STRUGGLE of '72:

A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature.

A GRAPHIC History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so-called Liberal Republican Party; an *inside view* of the Cincinnati Convention. The minor tickets or *side shows* of the campaign. The finest Illustrated Book Published. A Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. ULMER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Phila., Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

Political Goods
of all kinds.

EIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
32 and 34 Maiden Lane,
Established 1843. NEW YORK.

Epilepsy or Fits

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody to whom he has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be opened from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

EICHLER'S RECIPES FOR LIQUORS

Contain the latest improved instructions for mixing Brandies, Whiskeys, Rums, Gins, Bitters, Fancy Cordials, Fruit Syrups, Bay Rum, &c., &c. No one engaged in the Liquor Business can afford to do without them. Ask for them and examine them at the book-stores. Delivered by mail on receipt of $1. By ASCHENBACH & MILLER, N. W. cor. 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Index and sample sheets sent free.

Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for Blueing Clothes. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wineberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wineberger's Drug Store, No. 223 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that *Dr Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Rich'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large

PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address

THOS. E. DAVISON,
Sept. 13.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

NOTICE.

THE first and partial account of H. KINKEAD, Esq., Assignee of JOHN J. GLASS, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county the 16th July, 1872:

On the 11th September, 1872, the Court order and direct that the Prothonotary shall give notice of the filing of this account, during the period of three consecutive weeks, in the "Cambria Herald" and the "Cambria Freeman," and that the same shall be allowed on the 15th October, 1872, unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed. By the Court.

From the Record.
Sept. 13.-3t. J. K. HITE, *Prothonotary.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—E. J. Mills, V. S. Barker, R. R. Thomas, E. Roberts & Son, Michael J. Brawley, H. A. M'Coy, R. G. Williams, J. P. Thompson, and A. A. Barker & Son, vs. William Callan, Garnishee of A. J. Paddock and Robert Adams.—*In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 74, September Term, 1871. C. D.*—ATTACHMENT EXECUTION.

And now, 4th of September, 1872, Judgment against Garnishee, William Callan, for amount admitted by him to be due and owing in his answer filed. Same day, GEO. W. OATMAN, Esq., is appointed Auditor to distribute the fund among the attaching creditors entitled to the same, and make report thereof to the Court at the Argument Court. BY THE COURT.

I WILL ATTEND TO THE DUTIES of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on *Thursday, October 3d*, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must attend or be debarred from claiming in on said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, *Auditor.*
Ebensburg, Sept. 13, 1872.-3t.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

Tuesday, October 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 8TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for Congressmen at Large of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight persons for Delegates at Large to the Convention of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the district composed of Mifflin, Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the district composed of Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Register and Recorder of Cambria county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Saltzize, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet in Grand Jury Room, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin; in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the Schoo House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First district, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate, or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commsssioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or districts, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list of taxable list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and no person shall be entered on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is not elsewhere, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere, with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall ritously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than six nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote,

Lake Tahoe—and Philosophy.

Some twelve or fourteen persons have been drowned in Lake Tahoe within the past ten years; none of the bodies have ever been recovered. Superstition, ever ready to weave a sentiment from nature's laws, asserted that there was a doubtful mystery in the non-recovery of the drowned; that, in fact, a monster had its abode in this fresh-water sea, and that the bodies passed into its capacious maw. The true explanation of this mystery never has been given. The non-appearance of the bodies is due to three causes. The first is, the great purity of the water and its consequent lack of buoyancy. Drowning is very easy in it for this reason, though I have not, while swimming in it, found any more than ordinary difficulty in sustaining myself. The second and main cause is due to the great coldness of the water. Even at this, the warmest season, the surface water is as cold as the drinker desires it to be, but it is warm there compared with its temperature at the depth of 100 or 200 feet. It is as cold there as the arctic heat of an iceberg. When a body sinks in the lake to the depth required it is frozen stiff. The process, of course, preserves it, so that the gas which originates from decay in other water is prevented, and distension checked. The body is thus kept in a state of greater specific gravity than the water in which it is suspended, and thereby prevented from rising to the surface. The third cause lies in the great pressure of the pure water on anything which is sunk to a great depth in it. Corks placed on deep seanets are pressed down in a week to half their size; and one of the oldest residents of the lake expresses the belief that, by the time a man's body has been suspended for a week at a depth of about 200 feet (it is not likely that it ever reaches the cavernous and almost fathomless bottom of the great lake) the compression of the water has reduced its size to that of a child's. Doubtless the idea of unrefined suspension in such a "world of water" is not a pleasant one to contemplate, but to be pressed into a solid mass, and suspended in a liquid coffin of ice temperature, is quite as pleasant as interment and mouldering in the ground.

This seems to be the era of hoaxes, tho' it may be doubted whether the foregoing is a hoax, or an emanation from some would-be philosopher. How a philosopher could contrive in one moderate paragraph to comprise so many ridiculous statements is the mystery.

The first statement that some twelve or fourteen persons have been drowned in Lake Tahoe whose bodies have not been recovered, may or may not be true. The "true explanation" is the curious part. First, "the great purity of the water—and its consequent lack of buoyancy." This however the author of this wonderful philosophical disquisition contradicts, himself. Second, the great coldness of the water, and the "freezing stiff of the bodies a few hundred feet down." The idea that there could be any such coldness in that water, or that any such effect could take place, is contrary to the simplest fact in the motion of warm and cold particles of water. There could be no freezing below of deep water in a lake, unless it were first frozen at the surface. The freezing on stones, at the bottom of shallow running streams, is another thing. Besides, it is a pure assumption; for nothing whatever is known, according to the preamble of the author, concerning the drowned persons. Third, "the great pressue of the pure water." This is diametrically opposite to the claim that owing to the purity of the water bodies would "easily sink." The pressure, in that water, could not be materially different from the pressure in any fresh water lake. The paper closes with the profound opinon of "one of the oldest residents of the lake"—doubtless a queer fish—that the body of a man at two hundred feet depth would be compressed to the size of a child. Altogether it is a very childish production, which is now going the rounds of the papers.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

MALFORMATION.—A NOVEL CASE IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Chronicle* says: At six o'clock last Friday evening a child was born in South Washington which presents most interesting features of study for the medical profession. The head and trunk are well formed and in perfect proportion, and the face is unusually well developed in all its features. From the right shoulder projects a stump about one-third the natural length of the humerus, over the end of which the flesh and skin close so as to give it the appearance of a skilfully performed and successfully healed amputation. The left arm, especially the forearm, is longer than usual, but well shaped to the wrist. At that point deformity again appears. The wrist bends inward, and, instead of a hand, the palm is split into two crooked and misshapen fingers of equal length, which have the appearance of the claw of a crab, and this similarity is increased when the member is in motion, so the fingers, instead of bending in upon the palm with the natural movement of an infant, simply open and close upon each other like claws.

Malformation again appears in the legs, which incline outward from the thighs. At the knees they incline inward and about midway toward the ankles is a second and more sudden inward inclination.

On the lower third of the tibia of the left leg is a tumified spot about a half an inch in diameter at the base, and projecting about an inch outward and downward to a point perhaps a fifth the size of the base.

Club feet form the extremities of these misshapen limbs. The left ankle turns sharply outward, and the foot is turned back upon the under side. The toes are bent and twisted out of shape and place. The left foot is more strangely contorted than the right. It twists inward, and is over so that the ball is upward. There are but two toes on this foot, corresponding to the claw on the arm, but shorter, and having the appearance of simply misshapen toes.

This is a most remarkable case, and will be of much interest to the medical profession, where it has already attracted considerable attention.

HOW SMALL EXPENDITURES COUNT.—Five cents each morning—a mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week is not much; yet it would buy coffee or sugar for a whole family—$18.20 a year, and this amount invested in a bank at the end of the year, and the interest thereon at six per cent. computed annually, would in twelve years amount to more than $089—enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before breakfast and dinner and supper; you hardly miss it; yet it is fifteen cents a day—$1.05 per week, $54.60 a year; enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you have over $3,000. Quite enough to buy a good house and lot.

Ten cents each morning—not hardly worth a second thought—yet with it you can buy a paper of pins or spool of thread. Seventy cents a week—it would buy several yards of muslin—$37.50 a year—deposit this amount and you have $2,340 in twenty years—quite a snug little fortune.

Ten cents before breakfast and dinner and supper—thirty cents a day; it would buy a book for the children; $2.10 per week—enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper; $109.50 per year—with it you could buy a good melodeon, to pleasantly while away the evening hours. And this amount, invested as before, would in forty years produce the desirable amount of $15,000.

INDIA rubber watch cases are the latest

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GREAT

CLOSING SALE!

FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' SUITS

AND

DRESS GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

172 & 174 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Ladies' Suits, from	$2.50	to	$10.00
Hernanis, from	10	to	50
Grenadines, from	12½	to	50
Real Wash Poplins	12½	to	20
Suitings, from	12½	to	25

50 Different Styles of

DRESS GOODS!

Most Remarkable Bargains.

ALSO,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Men and Boys' Wear,

Wholesale and Retail.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skilful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates. A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 21, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles SPOOLING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest or upon time with interest at fair rates.

TRIUMPH OF THE ÆTNA.

Mowing Match.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat, July, 1867.

A very spirited and interesting Mowing Match was held on the farm of C. H. Bostwick, Esq., near Campbellsport, in this county, on the 15th inst. There was a large attendance of spectators, and more than ordinary interest manifested in the friendly competition. An agreement had been entered into, between the parties representing the different machines, that only Common Machines (such as are ordinarily offered for sale, and not made for special occasions) should be allowed to enter the contest, each machine should mow an equal amount of grass, and one team and driver should be used for all, in order that the trial might be a fair one, and the merits of the machines alone lay claim to public favor. The "ÆTNA" Mower, made by the ÆTNA Manufacturing Co. of Salem, Ohio, for which Peter H. Bean appeared as agent, proved to have the lightest draught, and this, with its simplicity of construction and beauty of design, combined with its powerful cutting qualities, made it the favorite of the day.

Captain A. T. King, of Charlestown, was chosen as a committee to note the draught of each machine, as indicated by a dynamometer, which was found to be as follows:

"ÆTNA,"	Draught,	150 lbs.
"BUCKEYE,"	"	175 "
"EXCELSIOR,"	"	175 "
"WORLD,"	"	175 "
"THAYER'S,"	"	165 "
"WOOD,"	"	200 "

☞ For Pamphlet, containing full description of the

"ÆTNA" MOWER AND REAPER,

With FIFTY Reasons Why it is Superior,

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS,

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

Agent for Cambria County,

[7-13.-tf.] EBENSBURG, PA.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED,

Lock Stitch.

THERE are some points in a Sewing Machine that ladies desiring to purchase should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of Running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the Work Required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of Order.

We claim that the **Improved Elliptic** possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

NOW MANUFACTURED,

And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. FAXON BROTHERS, 19 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. [6-22.-3m.-p.]

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.

☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Charges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.-tf.

Presidential Campaign

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST

CUNNINGHAM & HILL,

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 204 Church St't,

PHILADELPHIA.

June 20, 1872.-2m.

F. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES F. NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

—OF—

TIERNEY & NULL,

Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[5-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. A. BERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

☞ Office in rooms recently occupied by W. H. Sechler, Esq., in Thomas Lloyd's new building, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 16.]

C. L. PERSHING,

Attorney-at-Law.

☞ Office on Franklin street, (up stairs,) over Benton's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Paints, &c Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House, Ebensburg, Pa. [April 17, 1868.]

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-tf.]

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and places of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and healthy material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily losing reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure,

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BRIDGEWAY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DE WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, ANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law* Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,* of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash.* A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tin-ware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED

TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the

AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER!

the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without rubbing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have a Champion Washer taken to their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all it claims to be. It saves two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it can be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER.

Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & CO. No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTTRINGER, Main St., Ebensburg.

March 23, 1872.-3m.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Union Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

DENTISTRY!

AT REDUCED RATES!

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week.

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug.13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DENTISTRY carried on in all its branches by Dr. WERTZ & BRO., at their DENTAL ROOMS, No. 186 Washington street, Johnstown, Pa., in John L. Raab's building. They make the very best and cheapest *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* in Johnstown. Beautiful and COMPLETE SETS at from $10 to $15. Teeth EXTRACTED and FILLED free of charge, except for materials used. Notice the following certificate: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have *leased* to the above Dr. WERTZ & BRO. a room in my residence on Washington street for a term of six years.

JOHN L. RAAB.

Johnstown, June 14, 1872. [Jul.20.-3m.]

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D THOMAS.

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.

Johnstown, Pa.

invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

SUMMER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

AT EVERY PRICE!

Children in the Woods.

A very touching story, similar to that of "The Babes in the Wood," comes to us from Green River, in the vicinity of Hillsdale. A few days since, the children of John Foley, residing on the farm east of that place, aged respectively six and eight, became lost in the woods. The first was a little girl, the other two were boys. They went out to play near the house, and started off after huckleberries into the woods. Their mother missed them, and blew her horn all around for a mile or more, but could get no answer. The day was rained very hard. The news of the loss was sent to the village of Green River, and the frantic mother, and all the men, turned out and went in search of the children. Every man was provided with bread, meat and stimulants to which they should find them. All was a scene of excitement and sadness for miles around, as the people went in different directions.

Fears were entertained that the children might be attacked by wild animals, as Mr. Charles Jones, while hunting on the mountain had discovered fresh bear tracks, which escaped before he could get near enough to shoot them. The night came on, and in the doors, wringing and tearing their hands, encouraging the hunters to go on, and, for she said they were lost, and barebacked, and would soon die, as they were never away from home, and the nearest house was about three miles distant, and even to that they had never been.

About 3 o'clock a little son of Mr. Foley, while hunting in the woods for the cattle, discovered the three little children huddled together under a tree, covered with leaves. They put up a shout, and began to cry when they saw the boy Ingersoll. He led them out into the open field and so on to the house. The joy of the mother may well be imagined. She ran to meet them, screaming and catching first one in her arms, hugging that for a moment, then putting it down and taking another to her heart, and so on for an hour before she became calm. In the meantime all the hunters had returned from the search and they, too, had to shake hands with the children, and unbidden tears started from the eyes of great stalwart men who had never known tears since they were children.

One of the men took the little girl on his lap, and asked her if she slept any. She replied, laughing:

"Yes; I put on Johnny's coat, and pulled my feet on Pat, and the rain couldn't come down on me."

When found they were all in their skin, and would most likely have remained in the course of another day if they had not been found. They say they will not leave their mother's dinner bell that night, and will not leave the tree that they were found by, for fear of getting further away.—(N. Y.) Register.

A CHILD WITH TWO FACES.—The following account of a freak of nature is from a remote date of the *Courier:*

A most extraordinary case of deformity occurred in this town on Sunday last, in the birth of a female child with two distinct and perfectly-formed faces. Elizabeth Verrier, the mother,